



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Fig. 45. bars. [Fig. 31.]



Fig. 46.

Struma, a goitre-like swelling on one side at the base of the capsule. [Fig. 32.]

Strumose, having a struma.

Sulcate (of the capsule) deeply furrowed. [Fig. 39.]

Systilius (the lid continuing fixed to the columella, and thus elevated above the capsule when dry). [Fig. 37.]

Tesselate, checkered in little squares; applied particularly to the peristomes of some of the Tortulaceae. [Fig. 45.]

Tooth, see under *peristome*.

Trabeculate (of the peristome teeth) with prominent transverse

Tumid, *Turgid*, appearing as if swollen from pressure within.

Turbinate, top shaped, *e. g.*, capsule of *Bryum turbinatum*.

Umbonate, round with a projecting-point in the centre.

Urceolate, shaped like an urn or pitcher.

Vaginula, the cellular sheath surrounding the base of the seta, originally the lower part of the archegonium.

Veil, the calyptra.

Ventricose, bulging on one side. [Fig. 46.]

NOTES ON BUXBAUMIA.

Mr. R. S. Williams, who has a note on *Buxbaumia* in the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden for July, 1900, and another in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for August, 1900, states that we have three good species in the United States, *B. indusiata*, Brid., with two-celled superficial stomata, and two others, *B. aphylla* L., and *B. Piperi* Best, with one-celled immersed stomata. The first two range across the continent, the last has not yet been found east of the Rockies.

This distinction between our two eastern species will be welcomed by those who have had difficulty in determining them. This distinction is easily observed by mounting a portion of the wall of the capsule near the base. This distinction is explained and illustrated in the conclusion of the Illustrated Glossary in this number.

Mr. Williams has collected *B. aphylla* in the New York Botanical Garden. He states that, in his observation, *Buxbaumia* always grows on rotten wood or soil containing fragments of rotten wood.—A. J. G.

Mr. Windle's note in the October BRYOLOGIST on *Buxbaumia aphylla* was very interesting to me, because it tallied very closely with my experience with that interesting species. He spoke of finding the plant in an immature state December 1st, and as having shed its spores by March 1st, which I think is almost always correct. But this year I collected it on the trunk of a tree in perfect fruit, with not a spore shed, September 15th. In 1899 I collected my material February 1st, and in 1900, January 1st. I have found this moss in four localities in Amesbury, Mass. Every one of these locations is on the north side of a hill, as they were in Mr. Windle's find. I

wonder if they are ever found otherwise. One of these stations was discovered by Dr. R. H. True, Mr. A. A. Eaton and myself, and Dr. True discovered the fact that each lid pointed to the south, which was certainly true of that colony. Whether it be the case generally, I am not prepared to say. Up to this fall I have never found a calyptra. I think they are all gone long before the capsule is mature. It is very symmetrical, being perfectly cylindrical and just covering the lid. I was fortunate enough to collect a few plants just as the sporophyte first appeared, and found them interesting indeed. This date was October 11, 1900.—*J. Warren Huntington, Amesbury, Mass.*

I have collected *Buxbaumia* but once, at Jamaica, L. I., on soil—just ordinary woodsy soil, October 15, 1899. It was in the lance stage, the capsules being entirely undifferentiated from the seta, so far as appearance went, except for the calyptra.—*A. J. G.*

It may be interesting to know the stations where I have found *Buxbaumia aphylla*. It does not seem so rare to me, because I have several times come upon it, though in very small quantities in each instance. I have found it in the town of Austerlitz, and again in the town of Ghent in this [Columbia] county. At the first place it grew on a shaded bank by the roadside, in the latter beside a path leading to a waterfall, and in deep shade. This summer I found it by the roadside on the way to Hanging Rock Falls, near Ellenville.—*Harriet Wheeler.*

FUNARIA FLAVICANS Michx.

Last June the writer collected specimens of a *Funaria* growing on grav-

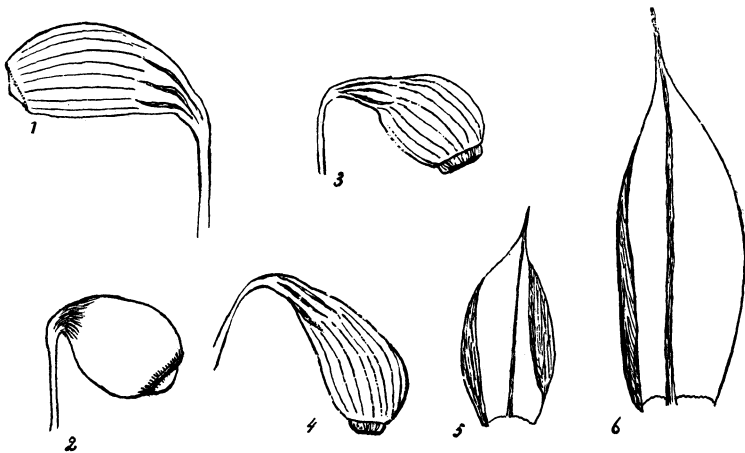


Fig. 1. Capsule not quite mature. 2. Mature capsule with abnormally short column. 3 and 4. Ripe capsules without lid. 5 and 6. Middle and upper leaf. Figures magnified about 11 diameters.

elley soil in a damp hollow at Bedford Park, New York City, that proved to